Bombay Gazette

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. **BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1840.** **3,184.**

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are hereby requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding the Newspaper.

...PPER PLATE PRINTING.

...ADIES and GENTLEMEN of the ...sidency and the Public in gene...eby informed, that VISITING ...TATION CARDS will be neatly ...nd on reasonable terms at this ...

...rs for the above will be care...led to.

...Gazette Office, July 10, 1840.

...TO THE ARMY.

...port of the Commissioners for ...iring into Naval and Military ...and Retirement, will be reprint...scription as a Pamphlet and ... 2 per Copy at this Office. ...e a sale Gentlemen who may ...ve a Copy are requested to ...ly application.

...zette Office, July 10, 1840.

FOR SALE.

...OODEN PRINTING PRESSES, ...l files of Newspapers.—Ap...ly at this Office.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship "CALEDONIA," of 518 Tons, Captain CAMMELL, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. MCGREGOR, BROWNRIGG AND Co.—Bombay, 10th July 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The "JUSTINA," 500 Tons, W. LOADER, Commander, carries a Surgeon and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, will sail in a few days.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WOOLER AND Co.—Bombay Green, 10th July 1840.

INDIAN LAUDABLE AND MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

RETURN PREMIUM.

THE Directors of the above Society, with reference to the concluding part of the 13th Rule of the Society, hereby give notice that, after making ...e provision for the security of the So...y as directed in the former part of ...ule, which *Provision amounts in...ve of the guarantee fund to 12 per ...t. on the outstanding risks on the 1st ...ant, there remains return premium to ...tent of fifteen (15) per cent. on ...y each Subscriber dur...ar. This return ...ll parties insur... exception, who ...premium, and ...tion of the pre... half year in the case of those ...cribers, who already have 10 per cent. on their respective amounts insured in the guarantee fund, and will be carried to the personal credit of those who have not as yet accumulated 10 per cent. thereon.

By authority of the Directors,

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

Calcutta, June 15, 1840.

*Transferable to Premium Fund..	Co.'s Rs.	1,33,493
*Guarantee Fund.....	„	3,19,000
	Co.s Rs.	4,52,493

With reference to the above, parties holding Policies in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society are reminded, that a half year's premium falls due on the 1st proximo, when they will be pleased to remit their respective premiums to the undersigned, who grant receipts for the same.

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

Calcutta, June 15, 1840.

LONDON MADE COATS,

FROM THE WELL KNOWN MAKERS

R. AND J. MCCALLAN.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, an Assortment of the above of various Sizes and Patterns, viz. Dress Coats, Surtouts, Regulation and Frock Coats, Beaver Taglioni Coats, Waistcoating &c. &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., have received for Sale, a beautiful Or Molu Clock.—The Dying Warrior Protected; An Alabaster Clock; An Eight day Clock by Grafton; 3 Handsome Geneva Gold Watches; 2 Field Camera Obscuras.

Also a few Oil color boxes Price Rs. 20

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT 3 o'clock this day, the 10th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell near the Light House, two remnants of the late Ship "*Lord Wm. Bentinck,*" together with three Anchors and two Chain Cables. &c. &c.

The consignees reserve to themselves the right of all Goods picked up in removing the Wreck.

WOOLER AND CO.—Have just landed Two very superior Shigrams, from KESTERTON AND Co., with Patent Spring Seats, Plate Glass Windows &c. &c. Price Rupees....1,700 each.

Bombay, 10th July, 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 10*th July* 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	„	1
Policies of Insurance.....	„	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	„	8
Bills of Lading.....	„	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	„	8

Bombay, 10th July 1840.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

No. 429 of 1840.—In order to assimilate the rules relative to the command allowance for divisions of Artillery, with those in force in Bengal, the following Extract from the Pay and Audit Regulations of that Presidency, is published, and declared equally applicable under this Presidency.

Page 9, *Paras* 4 & 7. "An Allowance of (3000) three hundred Rupees per mensem is sanctioned to Field Officers Commanding Divisions of Artillery in the Field."

"When the Command of Division of Artillery is united with that of a Battalion or Brigade, the superior Staff allowance of (400) four hundered Rupees is only to be drawn, the inferior allowance of (300) three hundred Rupees for command of Divisions being intended only for Officers not entitled to the superior."

No. 430 of 1840.—Leave of absence until December next, is granted to Lieutenant J. C. Bate, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Upper Scinde, to proceed to Kurrachee and the Presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle 3*rd July* 1840.

No. 431 of 1850. The Hon'ble the Governor in Codncil is pleased to publish the following Extract Chapter 2nd Article 3rd Clause 2nd from the Regulations ond Instructions for the Pursers of the Indian Navy as applicable to the Military Service.

On the day preceding that on which the Provisions are required to be sent on board, which is to be arranged with the Store-Keeper, the Purser, with his Steward, the Havildar and Syrang, are to attend at the Stores, and in conjunction with the Store-keeper or his deputy, is to satify himself that all the Provisions &c. are sweet, good, and wholesome, the Casks and Bags sound, and the Native Provisions unobjectionable in the opinion of the Havildar and Syrang, otherwise at once object to receiving the same, but should his objections not appear valid in the opinion of the Store-keeper, he is to apply immediately thro' his Commander, for a Committee on such articles, as may have been objected to: when the Provisions are approved of, the Store-keeper or his Deputy to place his mark upon them, without which they are not to be received.

No. 432 of 1840.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Ranked and posted to the 17th Regt. N. I. in G G. O. 13th May 1840:—

No. 174 Mr. Geo, Branson Scott,—Infantry, Date of Arrival at Bombay, 20th June 1840.

No. 177 Mr. Edmund Campbell. ditto, ditto

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Captain C. Benbow, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry.....
Lieutenant B. H. Combe, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry..
Assistant Surgeon J. Fraser, of the Medical Establishment..... } Date of arrival at Bombay, 20th June 1840.

No. 433 of 1840.—An order by Major Cracklow, dated Camp Sukkur 24th February last, appointing Surgeon Edwards to assume charge of the Medical Stores, Staff, and Details until further orders, is confirmed. The appointment will cease as far as regards the Store Department, from the date on which orders that have been issued by the Medical Board for the transmission of the Medical Store at Sukkur from thence to Kurrachee, shall have been carried into effect.

No. 434 of 1840.—As a temporary arrangement, Mr. James S. Macklntosh, M. D. is appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, and attached to the India n Navy.

Bombay Castle, 4*th July* 1840.

No. 435 of 1840.—The following appointment is made in the Quarter Master General's Depsetment.

Lieutenant R. H. Mackintosh, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Ramsay promoted in the Department.

No. 436 of 1840.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. W. Humbley, Interpreter to Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, vice Halkett resigned.

Bombay Castle, 6*th July* 1840.

No. 437 of 1840.—Captain L. W. Hart, of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence to remain in Cabool, for the benefit of his health, from the 1st instant to the 1st February 1840.

No. 438 of 1840.—The following Native Promotions and Appointment are made:

1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry

Jemedar Shaik Hoossain to be Subedar Major and Color Havildar Bugwan Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Subedar Major and Bahadoor Shaik Abdoola pensioned. Date of Rank, 1st January 1840

Jemedar Sawent Sing to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Daleep Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Essery Sing pensioned. Date of Rank.

Jemedar Shaik Abdoola to be Subedar, and Havildar Panim Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Soomaree Sing pensioned. Date of Rank.

Subedar Kooshall Sing to be Subedar Major, vice Shaik Abdoola pensioned, Date of Appointment, 1st January 1840.

No. 439 of 1840.—Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Griffith, Commandant of Artillery, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 31st instant, to proceed to the Decan.

Bombay Castle, 7*th July* 1840.

No. 440 of 1840.—Leave of absence for a period of two years, is granted to Captain W. Macan, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to New South Wales, for the benefit of his health.

No. 441 of 1840.—An order by Major Everest, Commanding Her Majesty's 6th Foot, appointing Lieutenant Mansergh to act as Adjutant, and Lieutenant Staunton as Quarter Master to the Wing of that Regiment proceeding to Poona, under the Command of Major Pottinger, as also appointing a Non-Commissioned Staff to that Force, is confirmed.

No. 442 of 1840.—A Station Order by the Major General Commanding the Malwa Field Force, dated 11th ultimo, placing the services of Lieutenant Audrews of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Officiating Resident at Indore, is confirmed.

No. 443 of 1840.—An order by the Officer Commanding the Detachment at Karrack, dated 20th May, appointing Captain Strong, of the 1st Europea Regiment to act as Field Engineer, is confirmed, and that Officer will continue to act until relieved by Ensign W. A. Anderson, of the same Corps.

Bombay Castle, 8*th July.*

No. 444 of 1840. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court uf Directors, as Cadets of Infantry, on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment,

Infantry.

No. 175.—Mr. Henry Erskine Pattullo.....
No. 169,—Mr. Henry Norris Robertson.....
No. 170.—Mr. Chamberlen William Walker .....
DNo. 196.—Mr. George Frederick Duke .....
No. 118.—Mr. Wellington Campbell..... } Date of arrival at Bombay 28th June 1840.

Brevet Captain H. N. Ramsay, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant H. Dent of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 28th June 1840.

No. 446 of 1840.—The following Native Promotions are made:

5th Regiment Native Infantry

Jemedar Shewdyal to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Buchat Misaur to be Jemedar, in succession to oBajee Jodow, killed in action.—Date of Rank 16th May 1859.

Havildar Myputtee Jugtop to be Jemedar, vice Buseram Tewarree killed in action. do. do. do.

No. 445 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon J. Murray is appointed to act as Port and Marine Surgeon til further orders, or till the period fixed for his rejoining his station at Mahableshwar.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to. Govt*

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 7*th July* 1840.

Mr. W. S. Boyd, delivered over charge of the offices of collector of customs and revenue at the presidency, to Mr. Spens, on the 4th instant.

Mr. A. St. John Richardson, to act as third assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Surat, from the 1st January 1840.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt, to act as collector of customs and land revenue at the presidency.

Mr. E. M. Surat, to act as first assistant to the collector of Sholapoor.
Mr. E. W. Burton, to act as second assistant to the collector of Sholapoor. } These appointments are to have effect from the 9th April 1840.

Bombay Castle, 8*th July* 1840.

Mr. W. Simson, assumed charge of the principal collectorate of Surat from Mr. Sims, on the 3rd instant.

Mr. G. Coles, acting sub-collector of Broach, is allowed leave for one month, from the 16th instant, under section XI. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Surat, on private affairs.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bt. collector of Ahmedabad, is permitted to remain out in the districts, on deputation, until the commencement of the monsoon.

Mr. R. Keays, first assistant to the collector of Kaira, returned to his duty, on the 1st instant.

Mr. E. H. Goldsmid, superintendent of the revenue survey in the Nassick district, is allowed (25) twenty five days leave of absence, in addition to the 5 days granted on the 1st instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8*th July* 1840.

Mr. T. Mackenzie, civil surgeon to the residency in the Persian Gulf, has been allowed leave of absence from the 18th May to the 15th instant, to visit Bagdad, on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7*th July* 1840.

J. W. Muspratt Esq. late assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for a period of three days, by which he exceeded the leave granted to him on the 8th of March 1837, on private affairs.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8*th July* 1840.

W. Hart Esq. returned to his duty, in the Bombay civil service, on the 2nd instant, with permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

W. J. Hunter Esq. returned to his duty in the Bombay civil service, in the ship Tartar, on the 28th ultimo, with permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
... MORRIS, *Secy, to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2*nd July* 1840.

No. 65 of 184... Mr. Patrick Taylor, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived by the Ship Calcutta on the 29th ultimo. and is admitted to the Service according to his appointment by the Hon'ble. Court of Directors.

No. 66 of 1840.—Mr. R. K. Failon, Senior Captain's Clerk, is promoted to the rank of Purser, vice Robinson retired.

Mr. J. T. Drake, Senior Acting Clerk, is confirmed as Captain's Clerk, vice Fallon promoted.

Bombay Castle, 3*rd July* 1840.

No. 67 of 1840.—The General Order, No. 64 dated the 30th ultimo, placing Acting Assistant Apothecary Pollard at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, is cancelled.

No. 68 of 1840.—Acting Assistant Surgeon James S. Mackintosh, M. D. is appointed to do duty in the Indian Navy.

Bombay Castle, 8*th July* 1840.

No. 69 of 1840.—With reference to General Order No. 53, dated 29th May last, Conductor C. Winton is allowed to remain at Poona, until the end of the present month, for the benefit of his health.

No. 70 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon J. Murray is appointed to act as Port and Marine Surgeon till further orders, or till the period fixed for his rejoining his station at Mahableshwar.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 23rd of July.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to ensure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters, both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 10*th June* 1840.

CORRESPONDECNE.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR.—Can you ascertain for the information of the Sporting community—whether there are to be any Races at Bombay in February next,—and how it happens that the prospectus of the Bombay Races is always the last in the field. It is true that

in the month of March, the public were informed that a Bainbridge (200 Guineas), an Elliot (1,000 Rupees), an Outram Cup (3000 Rupees), as well as two handsome plates given by the Arab dealers Moosa (1500 Rupees) and Abdool Wahab (1000 Rupees) were to be run for besides sundry sweepstakes—but no day has been fixed either for the commencement of the meeting, or one on which the struggle, for such splendid prizes, is to take place.

The prospectus of the Poona and Baroda Meetings have long ago been published, and at the former several matches have been booked to be run—but how can a match be made to be run during the Bombay Meeting until it is known when the several Cups and Plates given by individuals are to be run for—for all will try their luck for such splendid prizes. Why not let it be quickly published, instead of waiting till the day of naming and closing of the several stakes. Depend upon it—it would greatly add to the sport? Do try Mr. Editor, to rouse the Secretary of the Bombay Turf from his slumbers, and in doing so, you will win the heart of the Sporting community and of your's,

FAIRPLAY.

Not 100 Miles from Poona, 4th July 1840.

THE "LOWJEE FAMILY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The wonder loving inhabitants of this quarter, must have been extremely disappointed by understanding, from yesterday's *Times* that the "*Lowjee Family*" was not to proceed to Poonah, as announced in that paper of the 1st instant, for the detachment of H, M. 6th Regiment intended for Aden. No wonder that they should be disappointed! What a glorious sight would it not have been! The *Lowjee Family* in full sail along the main road as far as Campoolee. Up the Ghats, and from thence to *Poonah*!! I can imagine I see the inhabitants all about those parts, together with the Brinjarry Bullocks, Pack Tattoos, Mules, and Asses flying about in every direction struck with terror and amazement by this wonderful spectacle!!! Great would be the noise thereof, for the Donkeys would certainly make their hee-haws sufficiently loud, and the hills would echo the intelligence faithfully. Can your cotemporary tell us the reason of this disappointment? I suppose our Government were too penurious to insure the owners against the dangers of the voyage?

Some kind of *amende* is, however, to be made. From yesterday's issue we understand that the *Lowjee Family* will receive the troops on board (at the Bunder head?) at Panwell! What a glorious sight even this will be! The *Lowjee Family* wending her way up the muddy sinuosities of Panwell river!—getting the troops on board and then making a tack through the rice fields to return to Bombay harbour!

Glory to British enterprise!!! Break up your Buggaloes, Pattimars, Botillas and Dingeys, we have no further use for them! Fly ye thieving Hamauls, and Buggy Wallahs, no longer shall ye be required! Ships shall take us to Panwell, Nagotna, &c. &c.!! Ships shall take Passengers by land to Girgaum, Mazagon, Byculiah, Parell, and Mahim, &c. &c.!!!

By the bye, Mr. Editor, can you inform me who the Patriotic inventor of "Pink and Blue *saucers* for *dying* Stockings" is? It was only last night that I observed this valuable specific *for Stockings out at heel and toes* had been sold yesterday by Messrs. Robert Frith and Co. It is really a shame that they should not have advertised them a month before sale to enable people throughout India to lay in quantities of this valuable medicine. Please give them a good lecture for their unreasonable carelessness on this point.

Your's obediently,

M.

AVERSION TO THEATRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You do not deny, and indeed you would have shewn great hardihood if you had denied, that when there was a Theatre in Bombay, its performances were tainted with both profanity and obscenity; but you think that if we had a Theatre again profanity would be avoided, *because it has become unfashionable.* Let your readers judge whether this is sufficient to warrant such an expectation. I suppose you allow that fashionable vices are always likely to be countenanced by the stage. If you do, I quite agree with you. But have you any reason to think that obscenity would be banished also? and if so, pray, on what is your expectation grounded? As I wish to avoid making my letters too long, and as there is no hurry in the matter, I shall for the present defer noticing your two correspondents.

S.

Bombay, 7th July 1840.

THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE THEATRE-PAPER,—SURE AN' IS'NT THAT THE "GAZETTE."

Now, come you, Mr. Editor, don't ye be after begging the subject, because ye'll be after knowing that it's I, myself, Dennis O'Donuohough, that's addressing ye. An' is'nt it I myself that's lately seen lots o' letters about the play? An' is'nt I, myself that understands them same letters as well as any Jontleman amongst ye,—ay, as well as your worthy self, Mr. Editor. An' is'nt it I myself that can bear testimony to the truth (an' Saint Patrick himself, blessed be his memory, knows the same) of all that has been said on this self-same matter? Sure, it is'nt even the curly-letter jontleman himself that knows more of the thing than I, Dennis O'Donnohough, know;—an' therefore it is'nt the crooked-tailed spalpeen,—nor Mr. Shakespeare's ghost,—nor Caleb,—nor the Doctor himself that'll tell me "you don't." Now, Mr. Editor, jist arken awhile, an' I'll be after telling ye something all the way from good ould Ireland itself, about this self-same theatrical subject, jist by way of illustrating the facts o' the case,—I mane, that there's no harm in a little harmless amusement. It was I, myself, Dennis, that used to go to the play, when I could scrape together a treble groat, which entitled me to a seat amongst the loftiest in the house. An' then, on these occasions, did'nt I used to clap my hands (there the same that I have yet, Mr. Editor) and sing out "Bravo,"—"Hiss!" "Kick him out,"—"Pitch him over,"—and so on, jist as if I would burst my wind pipe;—an' I used to go on this way, gitting into the highest seat of all, every time that self-same treble groat could be gotten; until at last, when I could'nt get it fairly,—I used to steel it, because you must know, that I found so much morality gotten in this self-same going to the play business, that I could'nt keep away. Was'nt I right, Mr. Editor? Would'nt you have done the same yourself? It was that self-same Grogey Barnwell's play that put the stealing into my head,—therefore, says I "Dennis, this is a good play; you've learnt something, boy;—get on, you'll know more yet, if ye persevere. An' I did persevere, Mr. Editor, and when I saw the exhibition of that other better play still, which they styles "Jane Shore,"—I soon got lots of new acquaintances,—of the other gender; for I did'nt know that sich fine ladies there was in the world, till going to the play pointed it out. An' then, Mr. Editor, my ten sisters,—and young cousins,—were equally fortunate in seeing the "School for Scandal" that paramount play, as his honor Caleb has it, played off, in sich stile and iligence, that they never forgot it,—an' before another week, they all could talk scandal as well as other bodies. So you see, Mr. Editor, all my sisters and cousins, benefitted by the morality of going to see the play. An' I must also be after telling ye, before I forgit, that ould Mr. an' Mrs. O'Donnohough, my respectable father and mother, used always to keep us spalpeens absent from sich sights, as long as they could, but, hubbubboo! I stole out one day, and got in, in spite o' them,—an' it was my description itself that run off wid my cousins and sisters;—an' they got sich a taste for it, that nothing could keep them away, tho' the ould folks used to laid it on roundly:—So ye see, Mr. Editor, its all fiddle-de-dee, talking about "immorality,"—"obscene allusions,"—profane words,"—an' the like,—for they teaches people more than they would ever have known, perhaps as long as they lived,—these same plays.—An' then, Mr. Editor there's that other tragedy, I think they call it, about Mr. Otello and his Desdemony; an' its a respectable piece o' fun, too, to see it played off in style, but I must say I felt shocked a little when they came to the part where the lady's in bed. Bother 'em all, could'nt they have left that same out, and have tould us it, 'stead of making the sweet little Misses hide their jewels of faces for dacencys sake;—or, if not, why did'nt they, the Bog-trotters, bad luck to them, why did'nt they call in Mr. Kemble, as ould Caleb advises, and make him act that same part.—an' sure, an' would't he have made it plain that there was no bed nor lady in't at all, at all, tho' it were clear before you're eyes, by the same way he has got of having immorality speeches, with their right meaning as ould Caleb tells us.—An' how can the crooked letter jontleman be afraid of his family going to the play, after sich a plan of giving things, a proper and dacent meaning has been propounded to us by ould Caleb, for which, he should have the honor of kissing His Holiness, the Pope's great big toe,—an' when he turns up his own toes to the roots of the daiseys, as we say in Ireland, he should be cannonized. But, I must be after concluding for this once, Mr. Editor, or yo'll think me a botherer, and so ye will; I would only jist remark that Mr. Shakespear's Ghost is, a dull spirited slanderer (begging his honor's pardon) for saying, as he does, that "it is an impossibility to have a Theatre, without its inculcating bad principles, and corrupting good morals." Bad luck to his good and bad language, says Dennis. But, perhaps I may have read it the wrong way, its sich a bull of a fellowas myself. Hurry, Mr. Editor, lets git up a play. It won't take more than a lac o' rupees, or so, and faith it is'nt myself that'll be backward in coming forward, so for the morality and honor of ould Ireland, here's my subscription for you, and welcome. Don't say a word about the amount, you've got 30 rupees and one anna now, any way. So good day to ye, Mr. Editor, an' mind ye make haste wid this business, and perhaps its myself that'll send ye another epistle if you do the thing dacently by this.

Your obedient sarvant, to command,

DENNIS O'DONNOHOUGH.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—KHANDALLA.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE BILL, JULY 6TH 1840.

Mr. Pimpfinjee Mobundass (the member for Panwell) rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the erection of a Theatre, on the Island of Bombay.—The objects which the bill had in view, were, 1st, To afford the Villagers of Bombay the advantage of dramatic representation—2nd, To prevent a monopoly in Poona, of the legitimacy of Shakespeare's works being alone performed there; as he, the hon'ble member was given to understand, that a Bill was about being introduced in the upper House by Lord Cowasjee to allow Poona, and Poona alone, to possess the right of representing the works of the said Shakespeare.—With such objects in view, the bill proposed to allow the inhabitants of the village of Bombay of their own free will and accord, to subscribe a certain sum to be devoted towards the erection of a Building suitable for Dramatic performances.—That copies of such intention should be served on every inhabitant of the village of Bombay, to give them the opportunity of testifying their approbation towards the measure, by subscribing, or showing their dislike to the same, by letting it alone,—It would be observed that no discretion as to the amount of subscription was necessary,—Every man had his eye to the main chance. (a laugh.) Undoubtedly, If Poona was allowed a Theatre? If the beautiful, picturesque, but little frequented vale of Kirkee, had its Theatre, why should not the village of Bombay be allowed, one. It was a thing in Indian History unprecedented,—were Hon'ble Members aware that the chief town of India, contained six Theatres (cries of Hear, Hear, Name, Name), he would name,—Calcutta (hear! hear!) Was the village of Bombay, fostered and caressed by its chief town, as one to whom it owed its birth, to be without the means of gratifying its inhabitants—surely, not—(a laugh). Ah! Hon'ble Members might laugh—Of course, in former years, when Bombay had its Drury,—it needed support,—why? because the population,—he spoke of the European Inhabitants—was not one tenth then to what it was now, hon'ble members would scarcely credit it, but the population of Bombay according to the statistical table taken by his friend Narondass Mobundass in 1835, compared with that taken for the past year, had increased ten fold.—He wished to convince the House as to the importance, the actual necessity that attached itself to the question.—Was Bombay, the depot of Western India, the residence of the greatest man of letters in India,—vide the Postmaster on the arrival of the Overland Mail—to be exempted from the privilege of representing the Drama in all its purity.—No! decidedly not. Bombay had its Public Balls, its Public Concerts, its *Political*, *Evangelical*, *Economical* and all other *Als*, except it *Theatrical*, Meetings, and why should this be denied it?—the liberties, as far as Dramatic representation went, of the Villagers of Bombay were at stake—he would, should, and must fight for them to the last.—*He wanted no licence for tumult, or for any thing likely to lead to riot, but he merely required the aid of the House as far as countenancing, its protection in proof of its approbation to the extent of rupees Seventeen thousand.* (hear! hear! hear!)—He had brought forward this Bill for the purpose of agitating the question,—What he wished Ministers to do was to take such powers as the hon'ble members would be pleased to grant, *provided they threw the seventeen thousand into the scale,—and try the experiment for three months, at the Fort George or Town Barracks Mess-room, the former in his opinion would answer best.*—If, after the expiration of that period it was found to fail, let them again come forward, address the Public, and state the fact.—Confidence, would by those who had witnessed the exertions of the villagers be reposed in them, the Public would take the words of the audience in proof of it, and the house (he had no doubt) would grant further powers accordingiy,—He should conclude by moving that "This House do consider the best means to be adopted towards erecting a Theatre in the village of Bombay, and of making a provision for the same.—(The Hon'ble member sat down amidst the loudest cheers we ever remember to have heard in the House.)

Mr. Palamagogi (the Membor for Mahim)—delivered a long, but very incoherent speech, he admitted that he was in every sense of the word opposed to the Bill, as also that he was speaking against time, but that he should deem it a duty he owed to his constituents to continue till the small hours—(cries of hear, hear, go on! Be quick, look sharp &c.) If Bombay was in its Theatrical sense, a desert, was Poona an elysium? (cries of Yes, Yes, from several Members) Poona had its Theatre,—Bombay was blessed without one—the Valley of Kirkee had its Theatrical amusements, but he considered that such amusements were best laid aside—he knew a person who once saw the farce of a "Race for a Dinner" and would Hon'ble Members believe it, that man to his certain knowledge had never dined at home since,—he knew another, who was formerly a respectable man in his way, but since Mr. Buffins, for that was the Gentleman's name, had visited a Theatre, and witnessed the performance of "Raising the Wind," he had scorned the Secretary's and all other Public Offices, and had turned out the greatest Diddler that ever breathed,—and was even sporting his Buggy having sneaked himself into a sinecure of 500 per annum!!!

"I shall never forget it, oh dear me, no, were not these instances a sufficient proof of the bad effect the Drama had over the minds of the People. The village of Bombay itself deserved not a Theatre, even supposing that the house were inclined to grant permission. Besides did the House suppose that its Chief Town, Calcutta, without whose consent Bombay could not even build a Cow House, would sanction such an atrocity. No, certainly not, he was convinced, Calcutta loved Bombay far too well to permit any thing of the sort,—and even supposing that the Hon'ble Member Mr. Pimpfinjee Mobundass did not succeed in carrying this measure thro' the House. He would write round to one Mr. Toby, not the learned pig of old, who he was convinced from his former acts would oppose the measure, (long before he knew any thing about it) and request him, to stifle the scheme on its first reading at the Council.

Mr. Shrugwundass Pobondi (the member for Breach Candy) had never in his life heard such a speech as that which had escaped from the mouth of the Hon'ble Member who had just sat down, for he never in the whole course of his life, he repeated it, had he heard such a speech;—he said escaped, for he could not give the Hon'ble Member the discredit of having uttered such language willingly. It was his firm conviction, it had all escaped, ran out of his mouth so fast that he coudn't stop it,—and this accounted for so many parts of his speech being so incoherent. He (Mr. Shrugwandass Pobondi) was so fully pursuaded of the utility of the measure, of the importance that it would give to the poor villagers, of the great want of Theatrical representation at the village—that he should consider it a gross dereliction of duty, not a duty that he owed to his Constituents, if he did advocate the cause to the utmost of his bumble ability. He was a family man. He had sons and daughters, Daughters and Sons,—they were growing up,—they were at school in the village,—was it not natural for him to feel an interest, a great interest, in any thing that affected the moral atmosphere of the place? He called upon this one eyed Anti---Theatritical to prove that there did not exist a necessity, an urgent necessity for the measure,—He had said he felt an interest in the atmospheric morality of the place, he meant it. Many of the villagers were dead, yes dead to their own interest, in his opinion,—no decease could be more melancholy than that which having taken place, leaves a man performing all his natural functions, but dead to the useful purposes of the living. As his friend, he regretted to say so, Mr. Palamagogi was one of this class—the symptoms shewed themselves, as openly, constant listless, and inactive, discontent, a drowsiness, and dissatisfaction at the meetings of the house,—a refusal to laugh at any thing funny, or commend any measures that were introduced; which all combined, created, what? ah! what? horrible members were on the tiptoe of expectation to hear what was coming, well well, he'd out with it—created, he was saying, *created a sudden inclination to go to chapel*, and turn up *the whites of his eyes with pity and contempt when any parties looked particularly pleased and happy.*—As a cure for this—he would say, vary pleasure.—If Mr. Palamagogi could. Public Meetings had palled the appetite, concerts were in distaste, books were dull If the trip to Elephanta, and the rolling up and down the Hill had begun to grow tedious—he would say, try Theatricals—and in saying so, he expressed his firm conviction and belief that no medicine would effect such an efficient cure—he should conclude by seconding and putting to the vote, the measure introduced by His Hon'ble friend Mr. Pimfinjee Mobundass. Mr. Bodlejee and Mr. Squinpindass supported the bill, Mr. Cantjee Kesosajee and Mr Jugonath, Donkeydass opposed the bill. Many members took different sides and the House divided, thus. For the Bill 473 against it 79. Majority in favor of the Bill 394!!!—this announcement was received amidst deafening and long continued cheers.

The speaker having taken off his wig, put it in his pocket, folded up his robes, and the several members having partaken of paunsuparree, the House dissolved at a ¼ before six.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.—In the Fort, on the 9th Instant, Mrs. Mary Hurst, aged 22 years and 5 months, universally regretted.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

July 7th.—Asst. Surgeon J. Deas, I. N., from Muscat.
do. 8th. Lieut. T. Prendergast, 10th Regt. N. I., from Aden.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon J. Jephson, Navy, from Suez.
do. do. Lieut. W. Hore, 25th Regt., from England.
do. do. Major C. Cathcart, 10th Regt., from Aden.
do. do. Cadet W. Jones, from England.
do. do. Vy. Surgeon N. T. Clarkson, 2d M. Cy. from Jaulnah.
do. do. Lieut. W. Orrok, 16th Regt., from Aden.
do. do. Lieut. C. Rigby, 16th Regt., from Aden.

DEPARTURES.

July 8th.—Major B. Seton, Town Major, to Poonah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—July 7th, Barque Futhel Currim, Hajee Abdul Rahimon Nacodah, from Mocha 18th June and Aden 22d do.

Do. 8th The E. I. C. Steamer Berenice, W. Low, Esq. Com., from Suez 21st and Aden 29th June.

Do. do. Barque Soobrow, W. S. Carnegy, Master, from Sea disabled.

SAILED.—July 7th, Ship Kusrovie, J. F. Jackson, Master. to Singapoor and Siam. *Passengers*,—4 Natives.

do. 8th, Ship Col. Newal, J. S. Donahoy, Master, to Singapoor.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra Sesostris, Victoria, and Berenice.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. Receiving Ship Hastings; Sloop Clive, Schooners Shannon and Mahi, Cutters Margaret and Nurbudda.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Cornwallis, Fort William, Lancaster, Lord Camedee, Dowlutpursad, Cauderbux Khain Mo[illegible] Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, M[illegible] Doulut Savoy, Lady Grant, William Sharples, Sincapore, Pittamber Savoy, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Catherine, Helen Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland Julia, Rajasthan, Caroline, Crown, Queen Victoria, Abel Gower, Hindoostan, Wilson, British King, Earl of Durham, Ann, Caledonia, William Turner, Mary Mitchelson, Bencoolen, Charles Forbes, Thetis, Monarch, Justina, Elizabeth Walker, Salacia, Sir Wm. Wallace, Colchester, Majestic, Castle Huntly, Lord Auckland, Mor. Futhel Rahimon, Tartar, Calcutta, Quinten Leech, Drongan, Euphrates, Colombo, Carnatic, Futhel Currim, and Soobrow.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.

FRENCH.—Brig Naverino.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

	MORN.	AFT.
JULY 1840.	H M.	H M.
10th Friday	7 34	8 13
11th Saturday	8 48	9 8
12th Sunday	9 18	9 45

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH JUNE.
„ *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

July 10—Friday.
11—Saturday.
12—Sunday.—4th Sunday after Trinity.—First Steam Vessel launched in Calcutta, 1823.
13—Monday.
14—Tuesday.—Full Moon.
15—Wednesday.
16—Thursday.—Swithin.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 4TH JULY 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36.... at 98 4 to 98 8
4 per Cent—1832 | 33. .. at 103 12 to 104

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 10, 1840.

ARRIVED July 7, Barque *Futtel Currim*, Abdool Hajee Nacodah, from Mocha 18th, and Aden 22nd June.—Passengers 162 Pilgrims.

FAIR PLAY asks why the prospectus of the Bombay Races is not published, and we think his remarks quite justifiable, our correspondent will see that we did not forget our sporting friends as we extracted the account of the Derby in our Extra for the special behoof of our sporting friends.

WE have received many letters from kind correspondents which we are obliged to postpone until the next issue, as our Home News is of course most acceptable to our readers, we therefore crave indulgence for time and will make up our arrears when the press of European matter has passed away. To our friend CRITES we particularly wish to say that as it is not yet certain that a Bill will be found by the Grand Jury against Mr. Gibbard, we have reserved his admirable letter. As soon as the matter is decided one way or other it shall appear.

A true bill has been found by the Grand Jury against the Commander of the Earl of Durham for an assault on the Son of Doctor Kane of the Medical Service, who lately arrived in that Vessel as a Cadet.

"S." has sounded the tocsin again and says "we have not denied that when there was a Theatre in Bombay its performances were tainted with profanity and obscenity." We have *the hardihood* to say, that when we know the Bombay Theatre such vices were not exhibited on the stage, and the parties who then performed would not only never have countenanced, but scouted both the one or other. Our Correspondent S. has witnessed what perhaps struck no other person in the same light. The over correct are always captious and see specks on a white surface which others can scarce descry with a microscope, we give him a line from Horace to ruminate on.

In teger vitæ sceleris que puris
Non eget mauri (Q. S.) jaculis nec arcu,

THE body of an European was washed on shore on the afternoon of Wednesday la[illegible] amongst the Rocks near the O[illegible]story [illegible] advanced stage of decompo[illegible] have been two or three [illegible] to be that of a seafar[illegible] with black hair, and [illegible] fine and well mad[illegible] pearl buttons at the [illegible]

AN Inquest was held yeste[illegible] body of a Woman of the Sootee Caste who had been severely injured, the previous day, by the falling in of the Roof of a Horse Stable. The stable was found to be in a decayed state, but not so much so as to have attracted the notice of the occupant or his Establishment, previous to the accident.—A verdict was returned of accidental death.

An Inquest was also held yesterday afternoon on the body of a Woman drowned in the Gallows Tank, Esplanade, and a verdict returned of found drowned—a young female, the daughter of the deceased, who was supposed to have been with her is also missing.

AT length a Committee has been appointed by the Government to consider the best means of effecting an efficient reform in the Post Office.—The Committee consists of two Civilians, one Military, and two Mercantile Gentlemen. They are all practical men and the

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greatest good is to be hoped from their labours. The interests which this measure affects are wide spread, and, the consequences that attend it are most extensive. We trust the Committee will not permit party feelings or feverish theories to warp its judgment in the settlement of so momentous a question. The reform of the Post Office, is of paramount importance. That it should be *ultimately* and *speedily* relieved of the galling condition in which it is at present placed, admits of no argument. We therefore hail with pleasure and gratification the appointment of the Committee, and trust that their labours (however arduous) will be rewarded not only by the approbation of Government, but also, the Public at large. Our brother of the *Times* has noticed the subject, and very properly points out the additional weight which Newspapers imbibe from the moisture occasioned by the rains, and the consequent increased postage incurred. The idea of an affadavit is good,—but we think it wholly unnecessary as every one knows that an Indian Newspaper is not like the Chamelion, but semper idem, Let a regulated charge be laid down for the postage of papers and it would be fair to all parties. We are glad to see that the instructions of the Committee are so distinct and comprise so may notices of enquiry. This is as it should be. We would more especially call its attention to the present state of the Building now used and to the erection of one more spacious together with the engagement of an establishment suitable for the great Post Office of all India. We will revert to this subject at a future opportunity and in the mean time invite suggestions from the public at large.

We beg as a Corollorary to our observations about the Post Office to state, that we only received half our files of papers at 6 last evening. What would they say in England if the General Post Office kept letters and papers for 24 hours? When the Public was panting for news!!! We guess Johnny Bull would be heard kicking up a pretty row. We trust the Committee will not let the grass grow but push the salutary measures along as fast as they can be realized.

We shall for the present lay aside almost all our Indian extracts except those of pressing importance, to give place to our Files of English Papers. The Debates on Lord Stanley's Registration of Voters Bill (Ireland) we give at length. It would appear that notwithstanding the Minority of 3, the Whigs cling to office with persevering tenacity. The only consequence which seems likely to ensue is a dissolution of Parliament, which at the present crisis might possibly strengthen the hands of the Ministry, particularly as they carry with them the weight of Royal favor. Our foreign relations appear to undergo no change. No settlement of the Eastern Question seems to be attempted, and one would suppose that the European Powers seemed to think like Sir Abel Hardy in " Speed the Plough" when he had set the house on fire with his inventions and was at a loss for a remedy " *That perhaps it would go out of itself.*" The King of Prussia the last of the great Potentates of the Holy Alliance has moved off the scene of life. The ruling passion was strong in death. His army was made to pass before the eyes of the dying Soldier, " The pride, pomp, and circumstance of War" was looked on for the last time from the bed of death, while the grizly King of Terrors mocked at his Ministers. What change this event may cause in the politics of Germany, remains to be seen. The friends of liberty however, will have no reason to sorrow over this iron hearted despot. Much has been said of the Governments of Germany being benevolent and patriarchal in their sway, but they are still despotic, and as Sterne truly says " Disguise thyself as thou wilt, slavery thou art a bitter Pill."

We should be truly glad if the decease of this Monarch weakened the German commercial League of which he was a prime mover, a league which bids fair to hurt English Commerce in one of its hitherto most lucrative outlets.—Spain is as usual convulsed and the Pretender Don Carlos having been detected in trying to get up a fresh Invasion, has it is said been imprisoned in the Castle of Blaye, while numerous arrests of Carlist Officers announce the extended ramifications of the Plot.-Portugal is still growling sulkily for her Trade of Blood. In France the Ministry of Thiers is flourishing, like an able general, he is taking fortune at the flood, and sails gallantly on the stream of public opinion. The remains of Napoleon are about to be restored to the soil which alone ought to bear them, and a son of Louis Phillipe proceeds in a Vessel of War to bring from the barren rock where the Master spirit of the world breathed his last sigh ; the little dust which once ruled Empires and caused Potentates to tremble in their Shoes. " A sad and wholesome lesson for mortality." In Africa the Duc d'Orleans appears to make no progress, and no laurels yet have decked the princely brow.---The Arabs are untameable and as they have ever done will retreat to their deserts when pressed returning at unexpected times, and striking merciless blows at the most unprepared points.---The Americans seem to have got over their Money Panic, and immense Shipments of Cotton are being made to England, while the settlement of the Boundary Question leaves no bone of contention between them and the British Government.---The West India Islands appear improving in prosperity under Sir Charles Metcalfe, and the apprentice system to begin to work well. Canada has resumed her tranquillity and Mr. Poulett Thompson turns out a more sagacious Governor than he had been given credit for by popular Journals at home. In fact on looking round the political horizon there appear fewer clouds than heretofore, and the *Times* of the 4th of June put us in possession of the details of the Derby Day, to which half of London headed by their Queen and Prince turned out on the Downs for a glorious holiday.

Some pushed along with four in hand.
While others drove at random
In Whiskey, Buggy, Gig or Dog-Cart,
Curricle or Tandem.

The day like the aforesaid Political Horizon was without a cloud, and we refer to our Extra to shew what a brilliant assemblage of beauty, rank, and wealth, honored the scene. Greece might prate of her Olympic Games and her Chariot races.

" Sunt quos curriculo juvat."

But commend us to the start, the rush at Tottenham corner, the lightening career, and the deafening shouts at the Winning Post when the first maiden of the season wins the glorious prize at Epsom. And then the cold collation, the Champaigne, the hearty laugh, and the promenade within the rails. If it were necessary to impress a foreigner with the superior wealth, greatness, and power of England, we would wish no better than that his eyes should be blinded until he was placed in the Grand Stand on the Derby Day. The only chance would be, that the poor fellow would be blinded by the excess of beauty by which he would be surrounded. Prince Albert seems to be making himself popular and has presided at an Anti-Slavery meeting. This is as it should be, and we trust he will acquire and retain the respect of the subjects of his Royal Consort and prove himself the worthy head of a Family, which we trust will continue to occupy the British Throne to ages yet unborn.

European Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS MONDAY, MAY 18.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN IRELAND.

Lord STANLEY moved that the Speaker do leave the chair.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE opposed the motion. He held the bill to be altogether unjust and ungenerous. (Hear, hear.) Any people which remained quiescent under such a bill as this would not only lose their franchise, but would deserve to lose it. The hon. baronet concluded, amidst loud cheers, by moving that the bill be committed that day six months.

Mr. J. GRATTAN seconded the amendment A wise, more unjust, more untrue, and more pernicious in its consequences than that of the noble lord, had hardly ever been introduced into Parliament.

Mr. LEFROY supported Lord Stanley's motion, declaring that the petitions against the bill were got up by a delusion, and were not worth attending to. No less than four bills had been brought in by members on the other side of the House, three of them being by the government, for the amendment of the Irish registration system, and the preamble of every one contained the same recital of the defects of the existing law ; and there was no principle in the bill now before the House which was not to be found in those former bill Its. was objected to this bill that it gave an appeal against the admission of a claimant to the franchise as well as against the rejection. But was he to be told that, no matter by what gross fault or mistake of the revising barrister, no matter on what erroneous evidence adduced before him, a claimant might be admitted, there was to be no appeal from that decision ?

Lord CLEMENTS thought it rather a strange inference that the petitions of the Irish people were good for nothing because Mr. O'Connell made a speech. The Tory landlords of Ireland wanted to recover the political power which they had formerly possseessd, when they drove their 40s. freeholders to the hustings to vote for what candidate they pleased. He heard a great deal of the noble lord's good intention ; but he wished to God the noble lord would let Ireland alone, and go somewhere else to pave it with good intentions. (Loud laughter and cheers.)

Sir R. BATSON, observed that the objections to this bill originated in party movtives, He knew that by the present system a great deal of fraud, of perjury, and of deceit were practised, and that at the last election dead men had been polled! (Laughter.) Those who opposed the bill must feel that they had a bad cause, when they raked up the language of Billingsgate in opposition to it. He wished to have an independent constituency, and therefore he supported the bill of his noble friend.

Mr. LYNCH said that he was not willing accept the boon offered by the bill of the noble lord, considering the price that was demanded for it. The good contained in the bill could only be purchased by the disfranchisement of the great body of the electors of Ireland. It was to be observed, that he was not defending the present state of the law, but he was opposing the present bill. (Hear, hear.) He admitted there had been fraudulent votes on the register once, but they were placed there in 1832, and the assistant-barristers had done their duty in removing them. He maintained, therefore, that there was no pressing occasion for such a measure as the present ; and he was strongly opposed to it because he believed it would annihilate the franchise of Ireland, and render her representatives in Parliament the nominees of the owners of property.

Mr. LITTON said that he had heard nothing against the principle of this bill. Much evil had been admitted to exist in the present system which required remedy. But the objections which he had heard to the present bill were only upon matters of detail. Surely the government, with their professions for Ireland, could not reject a measure which would prevent perjury and secure the interest of the country.

Lord J. RUSSELL then rose and said—" It has frequently been my fortune to resist in this House motions which, as I contended, had the obvious tendency of unsettling the Reform Bill, and disturbing the franchise thereby given ; but I must declare that of all the motions which went to unsettle and oppose the principle of the Reform Bill, this is the most formidable which I have ever encountered. (Loud and continued cheers.) The proposition now before us begins a retrograde course, in order to diminish, restrict, and abridge the franchise of a portion of one part of this United Kingdom ; and this shows that hereafter all your endeavours—that hereafter the aim of your legislation will be to take back the franchise which they have obtained at your hands—(cheers)—to make its acquisition more difficult—to consider a man who asks for the franchise as a public enemy—(loud cheers) —and at first, by slow degrees, but eventually to diminish and destroy those franchises which the Reform Act, as I contend, so liberally bestowed. (Cheers.) I consider this measure as a bill introduced with a far more general object than has been hitherto attributed to it. I feel that it is the commencement of a series of attacks, and brought in not solely, as honourable gentlemen connected with Ireland have naturally contended, for the purpose of depriving a great portion of the people of Ireland of the exercise of their franchise, but tending in the end to abridge and destroy the elective franchise of the three kingdoms. (Loud cheers, mingled with cries of " Oh, oh," from the opposition.) I consider it an attempt made with great skill and policy (because it is not very difficult to raise a prejudice on Irish subjects, which could not be played off so successfully if attempted with regard to this country), to circumscribe the enjoyment of popular rights. Now, will you make the freeholder of England in the first place, produce his title and make good his claim ; and, in the second place, expose his right to be questioned the next year and the year after, and then (because that is another part of the bill of the noble lord) give an appeal against him to the judge of assize? Do you really intend this plan to be carried into operation with regard to the English freeholder? I should like to know what your answer, with regard to that question is. But I own I shall not be satisfied with either of the alternatives which it challenges. If the noble lord says he does not mean to apply it to England, I say then you are introducing an unjust system, which is a departure from all the principles of equality which you formerly maintained with such vehemence. But, if you tell me you mean to render the two systems identical, then I give the people of England warning that this bill concerns more than the registration of Ireland, and the prosecution of the frauds which have been brought before the public ; for it is a plan, as I have already declared, for the purpose of abridging the franchise of the whole people of the United Kingdom." (Enthusiastic cheering.) He appealed to the declaration of Sir Robert Peel in 1829, and to that of the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Duke of Richmond in 1844, affirming that this bill disregarded both, and so broke a pledge to the people of Ireland. Painting the vexations that it would impose upon the voter, he summed up thus :—" Under those difficulties, I say, the voter will surrender his claim, many will follow his example, and thus the great object of this measure—that of diminishing, reducing, and almost nullifying the effect of the Reform Bill—will be attained." (Cheers.) It was the object of the government to bring in a general measure of registration for the three kingdoms, with clause to prevent the voting of dead men, and such frauds as have lately been practised in Ireland. He concluded thus :—" I say, in the first place, that this bill is not similar to the measures which we have introduced upon this subject—that it does not contain what was most valuable in those measures. (Hear.) I say, in the next place, that what it does contain of those measures I feel to be objectionable ; but, above all, I say that the noble lord has compounded with that which was wholesome food so much poisonous matter of his own introduction—(loud cheers from the ministerial benches)—that I must reject the whole concoction—(renewed cheering)—and I shall most heartily and sincerely give my vote against his bill—(reiterated cheering) —being convinced not only that it is mischievous, but that the cause of good and pure registration will be best served by its rejection."

Lord STANLEY thanked Sir W. Somerville for his mode of opposition. It was a good, straightforward, frank, manly opposition to the bill, and the whole bill. There was no endeavour to get off by shuffling into committees that never were intended to report, nor by promising to bring forward bills that never were intended to be proceeded with. (Lood cheering from the opposition.) It was an honest, straightforward demand upon the House to rescind the resolution to which it had come within one month of the time at which he was speaking ; and let the evils of the existing system of registration be as great, as enormous, as unrefuted, and as undeniable as they were, frankly to tell the people of Ireland, " we offer you nothing by the way of remedy ;" and to say to the people of England. " There shall be no mitigation of those abuses, for the bill which has been proposed to remedy the abuses shall not be discussed." How had he been created ? " Ever since the last stage of this bill, I have been personally the subject of the most violent and unsparing abuse on the part of the learned member for Dublin in every place where he has met people of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Of that abuse I will say nothing more than that I am sure there is no hon. gentleman in this House who expects that I should pay the slightest attention to it." (Lond and continued cheering.) The noble lord (J. Russell) had considered this bill as that one measure which, more than any other, altered the Reform Bill. He would read the provisions of the bill for regulating the franchise in Scotland, which gave no vote but to residence or enfeoffment, and which disfranchised by the thousand ; this attack on the Reform Bill, rather more formidable than this Registration Bill was backed by the names of Mr. F. Maule. the, Lord Lord Advocate, and Loud of Russell. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, he could prove that in Dublin there was a fictitious constituency of 18,000, while the *bonâ fite* voters were not 9.000. (Hear.) He quoted many instances of perjury, personation, and fraud, and quoted Mr. O'Connell's speeches on the Irish Reform Bill to show that he then demanded the very clauses which he condemned in the bill before the House. Mr. O'Connell denounced him (Lord Stanley) in 1840 for doing what, in 1832, he denounced him and Lord Grey for not doing. (Hear.) What was now called a monstrous violation of the constitution, was copied from a bill brought in by the present Attorney-General and Mr. Rolfe, then Solicitor-General. (Cheers.) Whether the House of Commons would recede from the decision to which it had come a month ago, or whether, as he rather hoped it would confirm the vote that was then given, and agree to disenss the provisions of the bill in committee, he would have done all that lay in his power to purify the system of registration in Ireland, and to give effect to—not to destroy—the provisions of the Reform Act. (Loud cheers.)

Major M'NAMARA moved that the debate be adjourned, and was met by loud cries of " No" from the opposition.

The House divided—For the adjournment, 262 ; against it, 281 : majority, 19. After a conversation, however, the House adjourned on the motion of Mr. O'Connell.

Tuesday May 19.

Mr. Dillion Browne opposed the bill ... Mr. Young supported it.... Mr. V. Stuart and Mr. Roche also opposed, and Sir G. Sinclair supported the measure. If (said Sir George) there be too few electors in Ireland, why should they be eked out by fraud and perjury? The criminal who committed forgery first, and then made fraud and perjury an excuse for it, would be certain of transportation. Mr. O'Connell now wore the button of repeal, and sported green to amuse his countrymen. (Hear.) [Mr. O'Connell opened his coat and exhibited a green ribbon or handkerchief.] That article of costume was quite of a piece with the understanding of his repealing clients—very green. (Laughter.) As to the repeal button, he believed it was an apt and appropriate emblem of what he cared for the question. (Cheers and laughter.) The truth was that Mr. O'Connell was unrivalled in the histrionic art. One day you find him feasting at Liverpool, another day fasting at LaTrappe! (Laughter.) Now complimenting the Jews, and then throwing himself into the arms of the Jesuits! (Laughter.) They saw him alternately playing *Sir Giles Overreach* and *Benjamin Backbite*. (Laughter.) But the gullibility of his " fine peasantry" was so great that if he told them he could jump into a pint bottle they would assemble to witness the performance. (Laughter.)

Lord C. RUSSELL was certain that if they passed the bill then before the House they might furnish inflammable materials enough to light a torch of discord which, perhaps, they would never see quenched, and which might eventually serve to set fire to the pile on which they might sacrifice the liberties already achieved by the act of Catholic emancipation. (Hear.)

Mr. H. GRATTAN would repeat, if that bill passed, it would be the last day he would have the honour of addressing them. (Hear.) He was, warmly attached to the British connection ; but for his own part, he had rather abandon his country, part with his property, and go into some other land, than to live in Ireland united with England on any other footing than that of perfect equality. (Hear, hear,) His countrymen were perfectly loyal ; but if this course of injustice were adopted towards their country, they were prepared to imitate the example of their ancestors, and Ireland would be compelled to fall back upon her own resources.

Lord POWERSCOURT said they now saw the real object of that agitation and the selfish nature of that boasted cry with which the hon. and learned member for Dublin threw dust into the eyes of the Irish people. The opposition to going into committee on this bill was either a factious opposition or it was an utter denial of the preamble of the bill. He suspected the proper inference was, that some hon. gentlemen opposite held their seats in that House by no solid tenure, (Hear, hear.) That was the motive of all this energy—that was the reason of all that personal hatred and abuse which the hon. and learned member for Dublin had directed against the noble lord.

Mr. C. WOOD said it was with great regret that, after the best consideration he was able to give to the question before the House, and the fairest consideration of the arguments which had been brought forward on the present as well as on a former occasion, he could not come to the conclusion that the House ought not to go into committee on the bill. (Loud Conservative cheers.) If the question were, should the bill pass? he would oppose it : but the House was called upon to say, not that the bill as it then existed should not pass, but that it was of such a nature that it was not fit to be discussed in committee. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He could not conscientiously give his vote for any such declaration. That there were objectionable provisions in the bill he was ready to admit, but they were such as might be altered in committee, and that without any greater changes than were commonly made in bills passing through the House.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL opposed, and Colonel CONOLLY supported the bill.

Mr. PIGOTT was ready to admit that abuses existed, and that it had become necessary to revise that portion of the law. It was said that there was on the registration a multiplication of names of many persons who had lost their right of voting and the government were ready to introduce a measure—(laughter)—into that House upon that part of the subject. The noble lord (Stanley) smiled at this ; but the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies had announced that this was the intention of the government, to introduce a measure on this subject which should form a part of a general scheme of registration for both islands. (Hear, hear.) He would repeat the pledge that that measure would be introduced, and that the provisions of it should remedy the very defects which had been so loudly complained of. What, then, was the remedy which the bill of the noble lord opposite gave? It was not merely a revision to strike off votes at once from the rogister, but it involved a perpetual system of re-investigation, before the same as well as other tribunals, of votes which had already been decided upon. (Hear.) This was the reason why he should vote against this measure of disfranchisement and destruction. (Hear.)

Lord HOWICK said that when he voted against this bill on the second reading, he entertained the opinion which he at the time expressed in private to many honourable gentlemen, some of them connected with the government, that the course which government was adopting with regard to the measure was a highly impolitic one—that they ought on the contrary to allow the bill to go into committee, and to discuss it there ; when, and when only, if they found it impracticable they ought in his opinion to have prepared to reject it. Had there been any answer offered to the argement of his hon. friend who sat near him (Mr. Wood) that the observations urged against this bill were not of principle, but of detail? Let them take the fair and manly course, and he was convinced that although in the first place they might be subject to the mortification of temporary defeat,

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yet that in the end success and triumph would assuredly ensue. (Hear.)

Mr. GISBORNE said he had nothing to add to the arguments already adduced, on which he would oppose the bill in all its stages.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the country had been waiting for some time in the hope of obtaining measures which should carry the Reform Bill into more perfect effect. The House was now asked to go into committee for the purpose of seeing how much that measure could be crippled Loud cheers.) When he received a bill he opened it, read it, examined its clauses, and from the general tendency, scope, and object of those clauses, he inferred the principle of the bill. (Hear, hear.) Having so examined this bill, he said that no man who did not mean to impair the efficacy of reform, could consent to go into committee on this bill. (Cheers.) The fact was shortly this—that under the form, and on the ground of preventing fictitious votes, this measure would destroy genuine votes. What this country had to fear was, that a party, which considered itself to have lost its power, and to be now deprived of its power by the effect of the Reform bill, should endeavour by artful amendments to impair the efficiency of that measure. (Hear.)

Mr. Hume moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. O'Connell seconded, and Sir R. Peel and Lord J. Russell opposed the motion which was negatived by 431 to 127; majority, 304.

Mr. Hume moved the adjournment, and Lord Ingestrie complained that Lord J. Russell suffered such repeated efforts to oppose the bill. He would, if this continued, oppose all government business.... Lord J. Russell replied that he could not in the last session prevent a similar course of action against the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Irish Bank. The noble lord (Ingestrie) had no little of evidence to support his accusation, that he (Lord J. Russell) approved of those adjournments. The House again divided, and the motion was lost by 375 to 91; majority 284.

Mr. HUME again moved that the debate be adjourned.

Lord STANLEY really thought that the hon. member for Dublin had come over from Ireland burning with resentment against this bill and himself. (Hear, hear.) He should have thought that when that hon. member met him face to face in that house—(cheers)—he would have taken the earliest opportunity of redeeming the pledge that he had made in Dublin; that he would re-echo the charges he then made to his face. (Loud cheers.) He really thought that the hon. member would have had the honesty of purpose to do this;—(cheers)—and according to the rules he would have done so in such a manner and at a time, when he (Lord Stanley) could have replied to the charges that were thus made against him. He waived then that which he had a right to claim; but he did not expect that the hon. and learned member, after two nights' consecutive debating of the question—after the two nights' debate on the second reading—he did not think that now, at the close of the second night's second discussion on the same question, that the hon. and learned member should never have made the attempt to offer himself to the house;—(loud cheers)—but, instead of that, should have resorted to a mode which could lead to notihng but public inconvenience—which would be a stepping of all public business. (Hear, hear.) He must again solicit the hon. member whose names were on the list to give him precedence to-morrow.

Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD was extremely reluctant to postpone the subject which stood in his name for to-morrow evening; but as the course of proceeding by which the noble lord's measure was now attempted to be impeded was such as he could not approve of, and could never be a party to, he should certainly do anything in hi power to remove any obstruction to a fair decision of this question.—The House then adjourned

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

Mr. HUME defended his motion of last night As member for Kilkenny he was anxious to speak on the question, as were other members, especially the hon. and learned member for Dublin By the reports on elections it appears that of the male population twenty-one years of age and upwards in England Scotland and Ireland the Proportion of electors to moon-electorts to 32; whereas in Ireland it was 1 to 82—(Hear, hear)—so that the adult male population in Ireland had but one-fourth of the erectoral power possessed by the people of the other parts of the empire. (Hear.) He would offer every opposition that the forms of the House would duly permit to the obnoxious bill, which, if passed into a law, would create disgust and disaffection in Ireland. Cheers.)

Mr. LUCAS said it was very extraordinary that hon. members opposite, who were the enthusiastic advocates of annuals Parliaments, should posses such an insupirable objection to annual revision (Hear, hear.) The revicion each year, as recommended by the bill before the House, was less operose and expensive than the exeisting system of revisions. (Hear.)

Mr. REDINGTON observed that there was no man in that house who deprecated more the practices of fraud which the bill professed to annul but the disease was one thing and the remedy another. He would not cut off the head of a man because he suffered from a headache.

Mr. GASRELL supported, and Mr. ROCHE oppo site the bill.

SIR C. GREY would give the body and priuciple of the bill his most decided opposition. He believed it would prevent many from enjoying a franchise to which they were entitled.

Mr. THESSIGER, ftom the circumstance in he had been placed, fancied that he had as much experience of the practical working of the present system of Irish registration has anyhon member who represented an English constitueney; and he considered that on a question of such vital importance it was the bounde n duty of very acquainted with the subject to offer his obseiva-tion upon it to the House. (Hear. hear.) The bill of the noble lord did not propose to extend or to reduce the franchaise; it did not affect to touch the source and foundation of the franchise; and it only attempted to modify and improve the mode by which the title to the franchise was to be ascertained. (Hear. He could not then, understand what was meant by calling it a bin of pains and penalties. Those hon. members who were still smarting under the costs of the committies on Irish election petetions would a-agree with him that some cheaper and more expeditious mode of reviewing the; decisions of the revising barristers should be found. (Hear. hear.) The hon. member for Corks considered that annual revision was good; how, theu, could he refuse to go into commi tee: No man could object to the double appeal. There was no part of the principle of the bill which could be objected to, and as the noble lord was ready to take every suggestion made to him upon the details he did trust and hope that the House would go into committee on the bill.

Mr. O' CONNELL said this was a bill for the annihilation of the franchise of nine-tenths of voters in Ireland. And how would it effect that? By the unnecesoary trouble, expense, and vexation which it threw upon the claimant—by the power it gave to the landlord of intimidating—by the means of harassing the voters—by the ingenuity of dextrons barristers—and by all those means which wealth could exercise over poverty. (Hear.) He read a note from the hon. member of the Conservative Society, signed R. Nettles, and dated Nettlevill t to show to what persecutions the voter was subjected in Ireland. English gentlemen did not know to what straits they were reduced. He showed so that Joseph Murdoch, William Bell, George Dickson, and George Ronaldson were paid by the Conservative gentry for *under* valuing the Liberal franchises. He proceeded thus —"I protest against this disfranchment, in the name and on behalf of the people of Ireland. I protested with as much solemnity as if I was assured that my protest he would received. If you succeed in this disfranchisement you repeal the Reform Act for Ireland—you repeal the Catholic Emancipation Act, not as relates te the wealthy part of the Roman Catholic population, but as relates to the middle class s. The Irish people bid me tell you that they impute this bill to two distinct and separate reasons. The first is, a national antipathy to the Irish people (Cries of "oh! oh?" and cheering.) Yes, they say so. The say also that it has originated in the virulence of malignant bigotry. They had a right to think so from the after-dinner speeches of abuse, and leading articles of abuse which had flowed so freely." Of those who adopted the views of the noble lord, all he would say was that they were bad statesmen, not better Christians and no philosophers. (Hear, hear, hear.) The union had existed for forty years, and was it not a part of the bargain that there should be an equality of rights between the two countries—That there should be no difference between the right of the men of Kerry and those of the men of Kent between the right of the men of Cork and those of the men of York? (Hear, hear, hear.) But what had been the fact? Why, that for twenty-three years of the union the constitution of Ireland was suspended by Coercion Bill and Bills for the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*. Before the Reform Bill and up to January, 1829 the number of Irish electors was 216,871, or rather more than one in 35. Now they had only 60,607, or one in every 117 of the population; so that by the Reform Bill 156,264 of the electors were annihilated. They had only 60,607 electors for Ireland, while there were 33,000 in one riding in Yorkshire. (Hear.) It was said that the object ot this bill was to prevent fraud and perjury and that its opponents wished to protect fraud and perjury. This he denied. Why had the fictitious votes committee made no report? Was it not because no case to warrant their doing so had been made out? No doubt the slovenliness of the register had been discovered; but it was plain that the horrifying system of manufacturing fictitious votes which existed in Scotland was not to be found in Ireland. But he might as well talk to the deaf adder. The noble lord had circumstances in his favour; he had somebody's luck beside his own. They had now an opportunity of serving thaf country te which the bill referred. Let them give Ireland their system; let them not attempt to do that to Ireland which they would not do to England, or if they did so let them not taunt him if he wished that the present connection should not last.

Sir R. PEEL rose and said. "The House has been occupied with discussions upon the detail of the bill, which, however protracted, are perfectly useless. I feel bound to say that not my belief, but my firm conviction is that my noble friend has been most unjustly assailed. I know that he is not disposed to place any unfair restriction on the legetimate attainment or exercise of the franchise in Ireland. I know that he is anxious, and that the principle of the bill is to give every facility to the establishment of the legitimate franchise in Ireland." He quoted Mr. O'Connell's speech on Sir M. O'Loghlen's measure, when he demanded an annual revision, and an appeal both ways to the judges, "Such was the opinion of the honourable member in 1835, but now, when my noble friend proposes to have such a revision of the registry, and to have an appeal both ways to the judges the honourable member for Dlubin thinks it decent to call on the House not to alter any portion of the bill, but to oppose its further progress on the ground that it arose from national antipathy and religious bigotry. (Hear.) It has been admitted that the evils of the present system are indefensible, and that they could not exist if means were taken to have an annual revision. Why, then, is there an objection to going into committee? The question now to be decided is whether we are to improve the present system or consent to an indefinite postponement of any remedy for the abuses? I think that the objections urged against the bill of my noble friend are frivolous and hollow objections, for the abuses, universally admitted by all, have continued, and this is the first attempt that has been made to amend them—(hear, hear)—this is the first attempt that has been made to apply a remedy." The right hon. baronet replied at length to the Solicitor-General, and said, "Let me ask him what in the mean time is to become of the abuses of the Irish registration? (Hear, hear.) Let me ask those hon. members who are less encumbered by party connections—(cheers from the ministerial benches)—why is there so great an alarm felt when any appeal of this kind is made? (Cheers.) My impression is, that if this question be left in the hands of the government, seven years more will be suffered to pass by before we may hope for any improvement of the present system of Irish registration." He then advertad to a question put to him by Mr. Shell, and he replied, that if by supporting this bill he broke faith with the Roman Catholics, and violated the 10th George IV., he must say that he did so after the example of Sir M. O Loghlen and Mr. Woulfe. "If the right hon. gentleman holds me bound by that compact, he will admit that I have an equal right to hold him equally bound on his part. The interpretation of that franchise was, that the interest should be such as that a good and solvent tenant should pay ten pounds a year over and above the rent paid by the tenant in possession. I think the right hon. gentloman will not deny this. Consequently, if I am to be bound by this bill as to the manner of regulating the franchise, he will not deny that he, and those with whom he acts, are equally bound to adhere to the franchise granted by that bill. Surly no one can contend that the only way of extending the franchise in Ireland is by permiting the continuance of gross abuses in the regi-tration of voters. It is not kindness towards Ireland to permit the legitimate voter to have his power in the state purloined from him by the introduction of fraudulent votes. (Hear, hear.) When fictitious voters were found to exist in Scotland, and were supposed to be in the interest of the Conservative party, a loud cry was instantly raised against them, and a proposition immediately made for the correction of the abuse. If the old system of corporations in Ireland interfered with your party interests you showed the utmost readiness to reform them, but when corruption and abuse are admitted and proved you do not show an equal desire to apply a remedy, and you only view the question as to whether a reform of those abuses may prove to you a disadvantage or nor." (Hear, hear.)

Lord MORPETH had expected to hear the right hon. baronet earlier, or that he had resolved to leave his ally to his fate; but as the warfare continued, and the Trojans were fierce in the fight, the right hon. baronet conceived that it was time for the Ulysses of the opposition bench to come to the relief and rescue of its Ajax. ("Oh, oh," cheers and laughter.) There was little doubt that the right hon. baronet left a natural conviction of the impropriety of the cause which had been adopted by his more hot and healy ally in plunging into the flood, and dragging his party after him into the turbulent whirlpool of Irish politics. (Cheers, laughter, and cries of "Oh, oh.") Was it surprising that this measure was opposed? No; for the noble lord stripped every contemporary, measure of every provision that was restrictive, disfranchising, and coercive, to form one hideous whole. (Laughter and cheers.) He spoke of this bill as the hon. member for Liverpool did of the Ludlow writ—"I will not defend the practices which have taken place in Ludlow. I will not deny the abuses which exist there, but at the same time I will not sanction the mode by which you propose to remedy them." (Cheers.) If they must choose between two evils, he must say that, for himself, he had rather that some unqualified persons should be placed upon the registry than that any part of those who were perfectly qualified and entitled to the franchise should be kept off. It was because he believed that this bill, both in its principle and in its details, had one uniform tendency to obstruct, fetter, and limit the franchise, that he should give to it his most unqualified opposition. (Hear, hear, and loud cries of "Divide.")

The House then divided. The numbers for going into committee were—

Ayes.....	301
Noes.....	298
Majority against Ministers....	3

The House went into committee, Mr. Freshfield in the chair....Mr. Hume immediately moved that the hon. member do leave the chair....Lord J. Russell said, "if any change were now to take place in the numbers on a subs quent division, it could only arise from some members having left the House under the supposition that we should not take any further proceedings to-night. I cannot, therefore, support the motion of the hon. member for Kikenny."....Mr. H. Grattan—"I can. I propose to reduce this majority as much as possible. (Hear, hear,) You, Mr. Freshfield, have lost your right to vote by being placed in that chair—(roars of laughter)—and we have gained the vote of the Speaker, as the House is in committee. (Laughter continued.) We have thus gained a majority of one, and can thus stop the bill."

After some discussion progress was reported, and leave given to sit again, Adjourned.—*Atlas, May* 23.

EXPRESS FROM FALMOUTH.

[The following appeared in a second edition of *The Times* of yesterday:—]

INTELLIGENCE FROM BRAZIL

FALMOUTH, JUNE 1.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival off the port of the Pandora packet, Lieutenant Innes, from the Brazils, after a very quick passage, having sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 15th, Bahia on the 15th, and from Pernambuco on the 30th of April. Her mail was landed by a boat at 8 o'clock p. m., but the vessel, owing to light airs, cannot get in before morning.

We learn from Rio, that it is quite understood that the blockade of the Rio Plata will continue in the state it is at present until the answer of the French Government shall be known to the propositions which have been sent home by their diplomatic agents.

At Rio Grande affairs are improving, but nothing decisive had yet taken place. The exchange continued steady, 30¾ d. to 31d. Stock had risen to 77, but at the packet's departure was 75½.

The Legislative Assembly had met, and in May the financial statement was to be brought forward. The revenue had increased, yet there must be a considerable deficit to make good either by a loan or taxes, for it is thought the evil measure of issuing more paper money will not be again resorted to. There was nothing particular from the mines; the claims of the Gongo Soco Company were again to be brought forward this session. The packet being eight passengers and about 10,000*l.* on freight.

A vessel appeared in the offing about dusk supposed to be the Magnet packet, with the West India mails, but she cannot reach the port in time to save this post.—*Times, June 5.*

(*From the Age, May* 31.)

Her MAJESTY's birth-day was celebrated on Monday, with the customary demonstrations of respect, In the afternoon the QUEEN held a Drawing Room at St. Jame's Palace, which was numerously and brilliantly attended. Her MAJESTY and Prince ALBERT ere expected to leave Buckingham Palace for Claremont, on Tuesday next, and remain until after the Derby day at Epsom. On Friday evening Her MAJESTY gave a concert at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty Queen ADELAIDE is, we are happy to state, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

It has been, as far as delicacy will allow, announced in official terms, by the Ministerial Journals, that her MAJESTY is in that state which leads her loyal subjects to hope, in due time, for the appearance of a Successor to the Throne. We are happy to hear this. Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to drink the health of "The Prince of WALES." There are some curious stories afloat touching some recent moves in the Palace, in which the demeanour of a certain Illustrious Personage towards a Noble Duchess was said to be far more free than gracious. Rumour alleges that the Noble Lady can adduce *striking* proofs in explanation of her recent conduct. There is a slumbering war going on at present amongst the Palace Petticoats, which in the nature of things, must break out in open hostility. A Florentine Lady attendant will be the next, we hear, *en route* from the envied abode. We shall have more to say next week.

HER MAJESTY'S PLEASING AND HOPEFUL CONDITION.

In consequence of the announcement which appeared in one of the Whig Journals of last Sunday, a meeting of the old ladies took place on Monday, to select the most fit and proper person to attend upon her Majesty during her confinement. The meeting was attended by nearly all the Ministers] of the Crown, and some of the members of the House of Commons. Joe Hume being considered the best *calculator*, was called to the Chair, and stated the objects of the meeting.

The Middlesex Goose, or rather the *Kilkenny Cat*, stated that he had taken the matter under his most serious consideration, and from his *calculations* (according to Cocker) he considered that the "auspicious event" would "come off" about the 5th of November; and that another *Guy*, unless a plot was premeditated, would be introduced to the people of England. He thought it highly necessary to prevent anything like a similar fate that attended the late unfortunate Princess Charlotte, that an experienced person should be appointed to be in constant and daily attendance upon her Majesty; and that a better and more able old Lady could not be selected than Lord Melbourne; he would, therefore, propose that his Lordship be called upon to fill the office of principal *nurse* to the Queen of these realms.

Lord HOLLAND, who has been *nursed* all his life, seconded the proposition, fully concurring in all the sentiments that had fallen from the lips of the rejected of Middlesex.

CUPID begged to offer a few words on the occasion, and said having for some time much to do with *war*—in the present case he would rather be at *peace*; and although it was not his intention to utter any remarks that would in the slightest degree be inimicable to the interests of the *Lamb* that had been proposed for the *principal nurse*, still connection with a lady of distinction profitted much from her tuition in affairs of like character.

The *Mite*, who had listened to *Cupid* with great attention, at once admitted the necessity of her Majesty being *well nursed*, as on the existence of the Royal patient he with his noble freind must stand or fall; he therefore, consented that *Cupid* was a fit and proper person to be an assistant in an event where the effects of labour and union were concerned.

JOHN CAM at that moment rose, and apologized for interrupting the *Mite*; but feeling as he did upon the present occasion, he thought it his duty to state, before the proceedings were brought to a close, that if the *nurses* selected, failed in their duty, they should be well *whipped*.

He had scarcely uttered the last word, before all the Members present vehemently vociferated, Bravo, bravo—they one and all being interested in the *nursing* of her Majesty.

At this moment the Swiss Giantess, by some strange manœuvre, entered the room, and carried the *Mite* off in her arms—of course much consternation prevailed; but it being intimated to the company that the lady was frequently excited by a *little*, the untoward event was allowed to pass off without further comment.

The CHAIRMAN, who became exceedingly fidgetty, having *calculated* upon a good dinner at the Clarendon, begged leave to observe that he had anticipated; he wished to know if there was any other proposition to be advanced; if not, he should adjourn the meeting for a future day, when he should be prepared with many important propositions relative to the great event in which they were all so deeply interested.

A vote of thanks was then proposed for the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

We have since heard that some jealousy has been shewn by several that attended the meeting, and that at the next there will be more candidates for the much to be desired and important office, and that some matrons of acknowledged reputation are to be admitted to state their opinions and ideas on the *Art of nursing a Queen.*

"The QUEEN's *pups* are to be distributed amongst the royal Tradesmen, at Windsor, to be brought up":—

BY LORD ALFRED PAGET.

The Queen's *Pups* sent away! how hard a fate,
To grub from humble—not from royal plate!
If all the Palace puppies go to pot,
How shall I 'scape, prime *pup* of all the lot?

"The King of PRUSSIA is ordered to use *broth* baths."

His Majesty's disease must be a wearier,
Although the royal bath is SOUP-*erior*.
Dying in *broth*, a pretty mess we'll brew—
Hash for Germany, and for Europe, *stew*.

Lord NUGENT, having complained to a dealer in Poststamps that he could not properly fix them to the envelope, the latter observed—"Sir, it is quite unpardonable in the *Administration* to be so negligent. as they have a much better recipe for *sticking*, if they choose to communicate it to the public.

Little JOHNNY RUSSELL had a narrow escape of cracking his knowledge-box the other day—he chanced to tread upon a piece of slippery peel. "D—— that PEEL," said he; "he will serve me out at last—there is a fatality in the very name."

Coroner WALKEY having gained a very snug office has acted quite like an "independent." He got into Parliament on "liberal" principles, and he has certainly been "liberal" enough of his time to his legislbtorial duties; his coronal he endaavoured to get performed by his deputy, Mr. Bell, but it would not do. It would appear, however, at a recent inquest he seemed to be forgetful again of his functions at "Crowner's Quest." The following appears in the report:—"At precisely two hours and a half after the appointed time Mr. Wakley arrived, and, bursting into the inquest-room, thus addressed the persons summoned on the jury. 'God bless my soul, gentlemen, I expected to see glasses of grog before every one of you, at my expense. I never knew of such a thing in all my life; lost the paper and forgot all about it. I had just dined, and got up to the House of Commons, when the messenger came. Open the court, beadle.'" And the court was accordingly opened. Verily your "liberals" are very diligent attentive, and honest observers of their duties.

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